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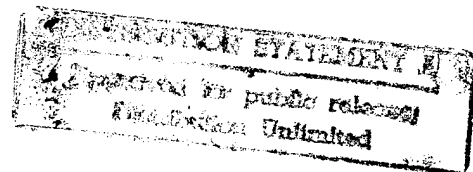
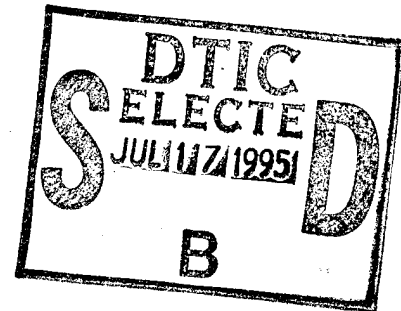
United States General Accounting Office

Report to the Ranking Minority Member,  
Legislation and National Security  
Subcommittee, Committee on  
Government Operations, House of  
Representatives

November 1994

# MILITARY BASES

## Reuse Plans for Selected Bases Closed in 1988 and 1991



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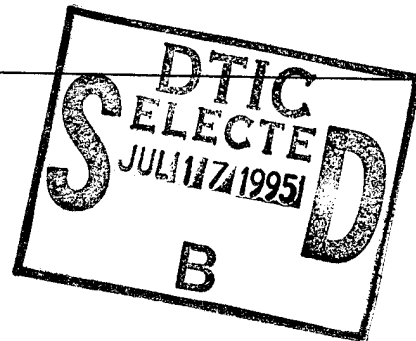
United States  
General Accounting Office  
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and  
International Affairs Division

B-258503

November 1, 1994

The Honorable Al McCandless  
Ranking Minority Member  
Legislation and National Security Subcommittee  
Committee on Government Operations  
House of Representatives



Dear Mr. McCandless:

Originally, the Department of Defense (DOD) estimated that it would realize \$4.1 billion in property sales revenue from military bases closed under the 1988 and 1991 base realignment and closure rounds. In 1994, DOD reduced this estimate to \$1.2 billion. Revenue from property sales is to be used to help pay for the base closure costs.

As agreed with your office, we identified

- the revenue the government has received and is expecting to receive from these property sales,
- additional resources the federal government has given to communities to support their plans to reuse the bases, and
- several issues that delay communities' reuse plans.

## Background

Federal government real estate that is no longer needed is not automatically sold. Rather, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (the Property Act) requires a screening process in which the appropriate government officials explore transferring the property with or without payment to another government or nonprofit agency. For example, DOD first screens excess property for possible use by other DOD organizations and then by other federal agencies. If no federal agency has a need for the excess property, it is declared surplus to the federal government and generally is made available to private nonprofit and state and local agencies. First, as stipulated by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act,<sup>1</sup> the surplus property is made available to providers of services to the homeless. If none of these providers opt to take the property, it is offered to public benefit agencies such as state or local jurisdictions or qualifying nonprofit organizations for other authorized purposes. Any property that remains is available for

<sup>1</sup>Enacted in 1987, the McKinney Act (42 U.S.C. 11301 et seq.) provides assistance to homeless people by providing funds to state and local governments and organizations for emergency food and shelter, primary health care, education, and job training.

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negotiated sale to a state or local government. Finally, if no state or local government wishes to acquire the property, it is offered for sale to the general public.

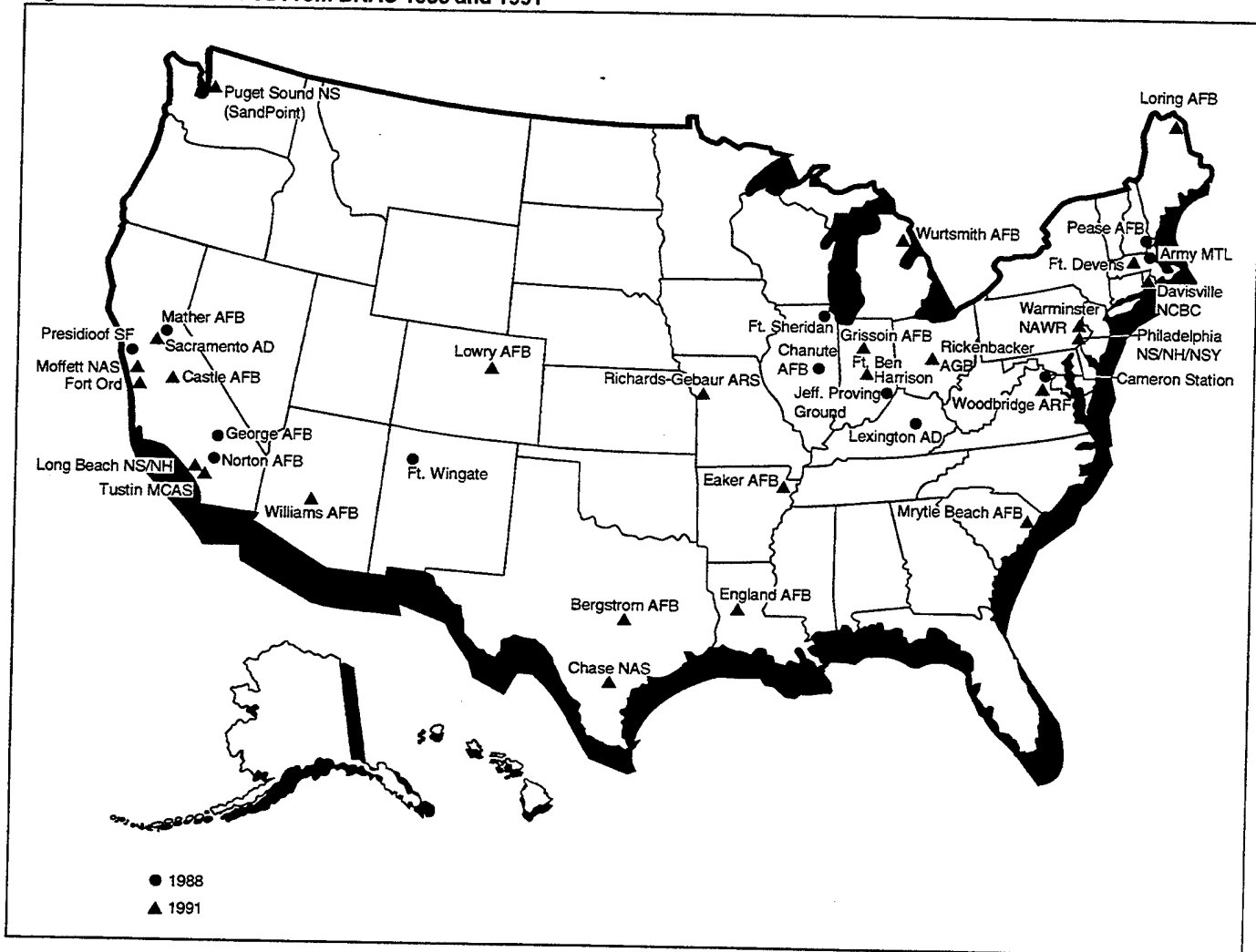
Title XXIX of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994 contained a number of amendments to the Property Act and the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) acts of 1988 and 1990. These amendments enabled the state and local governments and the general public to receive government property at no cost if it is used for economic development. DOD's interim regulations also grant these communities a 60-percent share of net proceeds from the sale or lease of properties transferred under this authority, unless the secretary of the military department concerned determines that a different division of net profits is appropriate.

The information contained in this report reflects the May 1, 1994, status of property disposal plans at 37 of the 120 installations closed by the 1988 and 1990 legislation (see fig. 1).<sup>2</sup> A former Secretary of Defense stated that the number of closures in 1995 could exceed those of the previous years because closures have not kept pace with staff and force structure reductions.

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<sup>2</sup>Where information was available, the data was updated through September 21, 1994.

Figure 1: Bases Reviewed From BRAC 1988 and 1991



## Results in Brief

Revenues from property sales will be far less than DOD's original and revised estimates. Consistent with federal regulations, the vast majority of the disposed property is being retained by DOD or transferred to other federal agencies and states and localities at no cost. However, where Congress has not specifically authorized a transfer without reimbursement of estimated fair market value, the transfer of property between federal agencies requires either 100 percent reimbursement or a waiver of this requirement. Property sales had produced revenues of \$69.4 million; an

additional \$22.2 million is expected from pending sales. About \$19 million of this \$92 million in sales and pending sales is merely a transfer of funds from one federal agency to another. Another 9,400 acres of property is planned for sale, so additional revenues may be realized. DOD is continuing to reduce its property sales revenue estimates as it obtains better information on property values and property available for sale.

In addition to transferring large portions of land at no cost, many communities are asking the federal government for (1) cash grants; (2) marketable revenue-producing properties, such as golf courses and housing units; and (3) building and infrastructure upgrades. Also, as of May 1, 1994, the communities at the 37 bases we examined had received \$107 million in cash grants from DOD's Office of Economic Adjustment, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Economic Development Administration, and the Department of Labor. As the closure process continues in 1995, these additional funding requirements will also increase.

During our review, we noted several reasons for delays in the transfer of the property to the communities. Disagreements between federal agencies, homeless providers, Indian groups, and local community interests over reuse plans have resulted in delays at some bases. Changing laws and regulations, designed to improve the property disposition process, have created uncertainties for some communities planning the conversion of surplus base properties. Finally, environmental contamination of properties at some bases will delay their transfer to communities until the properties are cleaned up or DOD has remediation in place.

Decisions made on the disposition of property at the 1988 and 1991 closures and the assistance provided to the local communities will likely serve as precedents for the 1993 and 1995 closures.

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## Property Sales Revenue Is Significantly Below DOD's \$1.2 Billion Estimate

The Army is credited for almost all of the \$69.4 million in property sales revenue and for \$5.3 million of the \$22.2 million in pending sales. Its largest sale, \$38.5 million, was to the state of Hawaii for land at the Kapalama Military Reservation. The Army has also sold 761 family housing units in various locations for an average of about \$40,000 per unit. The only non-Army sale was for about 400 family housing units—detached single family houses and apartments—that the Navy sold for an average of about \$420 per unit (total of \$168,000) to the Beeville Redevelopment

Corporation in Beeville, Texas. The Air Force has about \$16.9 million in pending sales.

About \$19 million of the \$92 million in sales and pending sales was merely a transfer of funds from one federal agency to another—not a revenue gain for the federal government. Planned sales of 9,400 acres of property will result in additional revenue once final property disposition decisions are made and cleanup or remediation is in place. As we reported earlier,<sup>3</sup> DOD has been reducing the estimates for land sales revenue as it receives better information on property values and sales data.

## Most Property Is Transferred to Other Federal Agencies and States and Localities at No Cost

The primary reason for the low property sales revenues is that 88 percent of the property at the bases we reviewed will be retained by DOD or transferred at no cost to other federal agencies and state and local jurisdictions. Current plans call for the sale of only about 5 percent of the land. The remaining 7 percent remains in an undetermined status. Appendix I shows the planned disposition of property.

## Property Retained by DOD or Transferred to Other Federal Agencies

Over 110,000 of the approximately 192,000 acres of the total land available at the bases we reviewed are being retained by DOD or transferred to other federal agencies. Nearly half of this land is contaminated with unexploded ordnance—about 7,200 acres at Fort Ord and 47,500 acres at Jefferson Proving Grounds. The federal government's retention of the contaminated land could significantly reduce cleanup costs since the land will remain undeveloped.

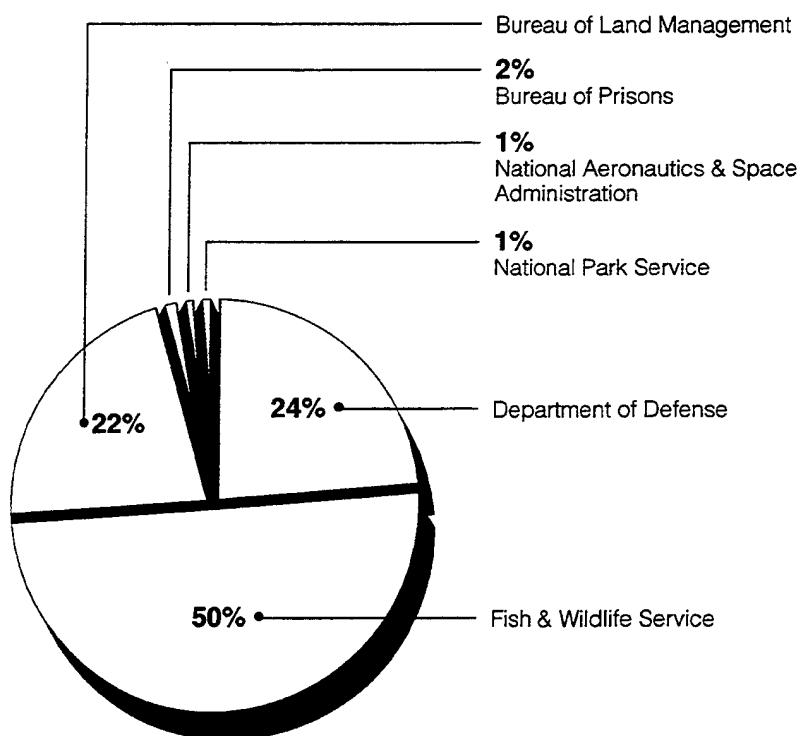
DOD will retain 26,000 of the 110,000 acres. Nearly 10,000 acres at 14 bases will be retained for use by Reserve and National Guard units. DOD will also retain over 1,000 acres of military housing at 6 bases for use by personnel assigned to nearby bases. The largest acreage planned for retention by DOD will be 13,000 acres at Fort Wingate for the Ballistic Missile Defense Office for missile testing in conjunction with the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

As shown in figure 2, 84,000 of the 110,000 acres will be transferred to other federal agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Prisons. About 79,000 acres of mostly undeveloped property, wetlands, and natural habitats will be

<sup>3</sup>Military Bases: Revised Cost and Saving Estimates for 1988 and 1991 Closures and Realignment (GAO/NSIAD-93-161, Mar. 31, 1993).

transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Bureau of Land Management at eight bases. This includes the land contaminated with unexploded ordinance at Jefferson Proving Ground and Fort Ord. The Bureau of Prisons will receive 1,800 acres at 3 bases for federal prisons. Other federal agencies receiving properties are the National Park Service (1,480 acres at the Presidio of San Francisco) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (1,440 acres at Moffett Naval Air Station).

**Figure 2: Planned Property Disposal at DOD and Other Federal Agencies**



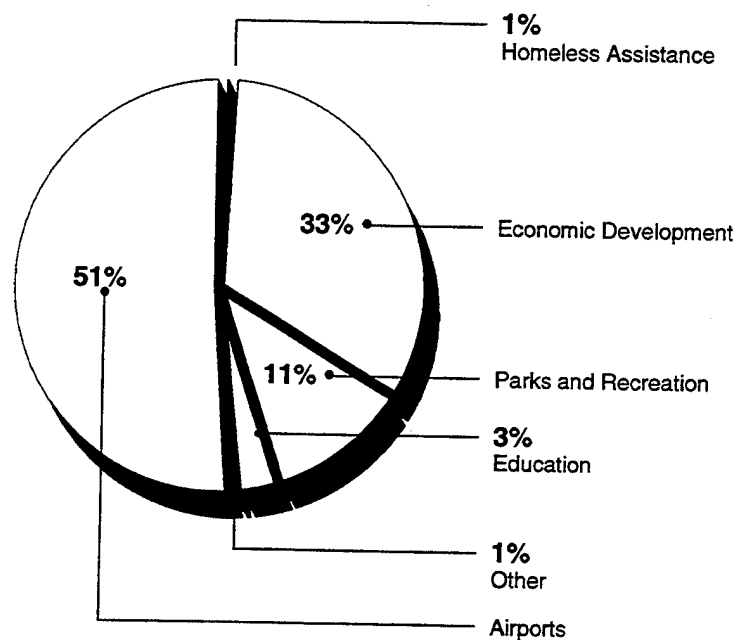
### Property Transferred to State and Local Jurisdictions and Nonprofit Agencies

About 60,000 acres of the 192,000 acres likely will be transferred at no cost to state and local jurisdictions and nonprofit organizations. Most of the property, about 40,000 acres, will be used for public benefit purposes such as airports, parks and recreation, education, and homeless assistance.



(Fig. 3 shows the breakdown of these no-cost transfers). An additional 19,500 acres will be transferred for economic development purposes.

Figure 3: Planned Transfers at No Cost



## Airports

Of the 24 bases with airfields, 16 will be transferred to local communities for public use, 2 will be retained by federal agencies, 5 will be used for nonaviation purposes, and the reuse of 1 is yet to be determined. Including property to be used to help finance the operation of the airfields, over 30,000 acres will be transferred for public aviation uses.

The communities are hoping to convert military airfields into civilian airports. In two instances, Bergstrom Air Force Base and Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, the airfield transfers will meet Federal Aviation Administration-identified needs for primary commercial airports. The Federal Aviation Administration has categorized the potential use of most of the rest of the airfields as general aviation airports, with those in metropolitan areas also potentially serving as reliever airports that can

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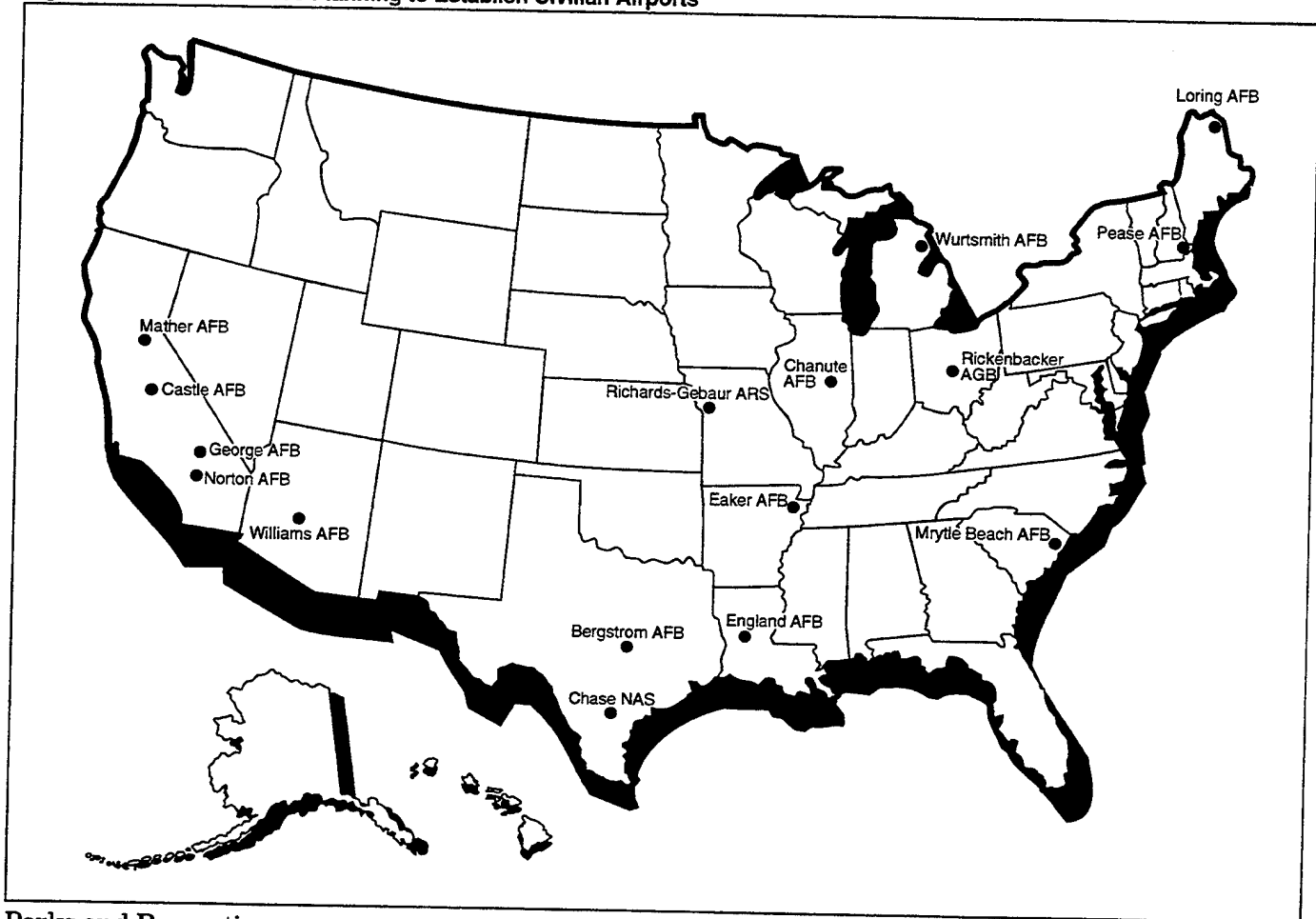
provide alternative landing sites when major airports are congested. Local redevelopment authorities report difficulties in attracting aviation-related tenants, and they are competing with existing general aviation airports as well as with each other for tenants. General aviation traffic has declined nationwide by about 32 percent in the past 14 years. Bases in rural areas—e.g., Wurtsmith, Loring, and Eaker Air Force Bases—have a particularly difficult time attracting commercial tenants.

We analyzed the grants to communities at the 16 bases where attempts to reuse military airfields as civilian airports was the centerpiece of the reuse plan (see fig 4).<sup>4</sup> The results of our analysis show that while communities at these 16 bases are developing and implementing reuse plans for 28 percent of the total acres of the 37 bases, they have received 78 percent of the \$66 million in planning and infrastructure grants.

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<sup>4</sup>Appendix I identifies the 16 bases planning airport reuse. For the purpose of this analysis, we added Loring Air Force Base because, even though we list the airfield acreage in the undetermined column, attempts to establish a civilian airport are central to their reuse planning. We are excluding Fort Ord because airport reuse is not the centerpiece of its reuse plan.

**Figure 4: Location of Bases Planning to Establish Civilian Airports**



#### Parks and Recreation

At 15 of the 37 bases, communities are requesting about 6,800 acres for parks and recreation. The largest transfer will be at Fort Ord about 2,600 acres, including beaches and sand dunes. At Mather Air Force Base, about 1,500 acres will be transferred to the county for park and recreation use and at Fort Benjamin Harrison, a 1,100-acre parcel will become a state park.

#### Education

As of May 1994, about 2,000 acres at 16 bases were planned for transfer through the Department of Education to qualified organizations for educational purposes, with the largest conveyances at Fort Ord, Williams Air Force Base, and Lowry Air Force Base. At the time of our review at Fort Ord, 2,700 acres were requested for an education, science, and

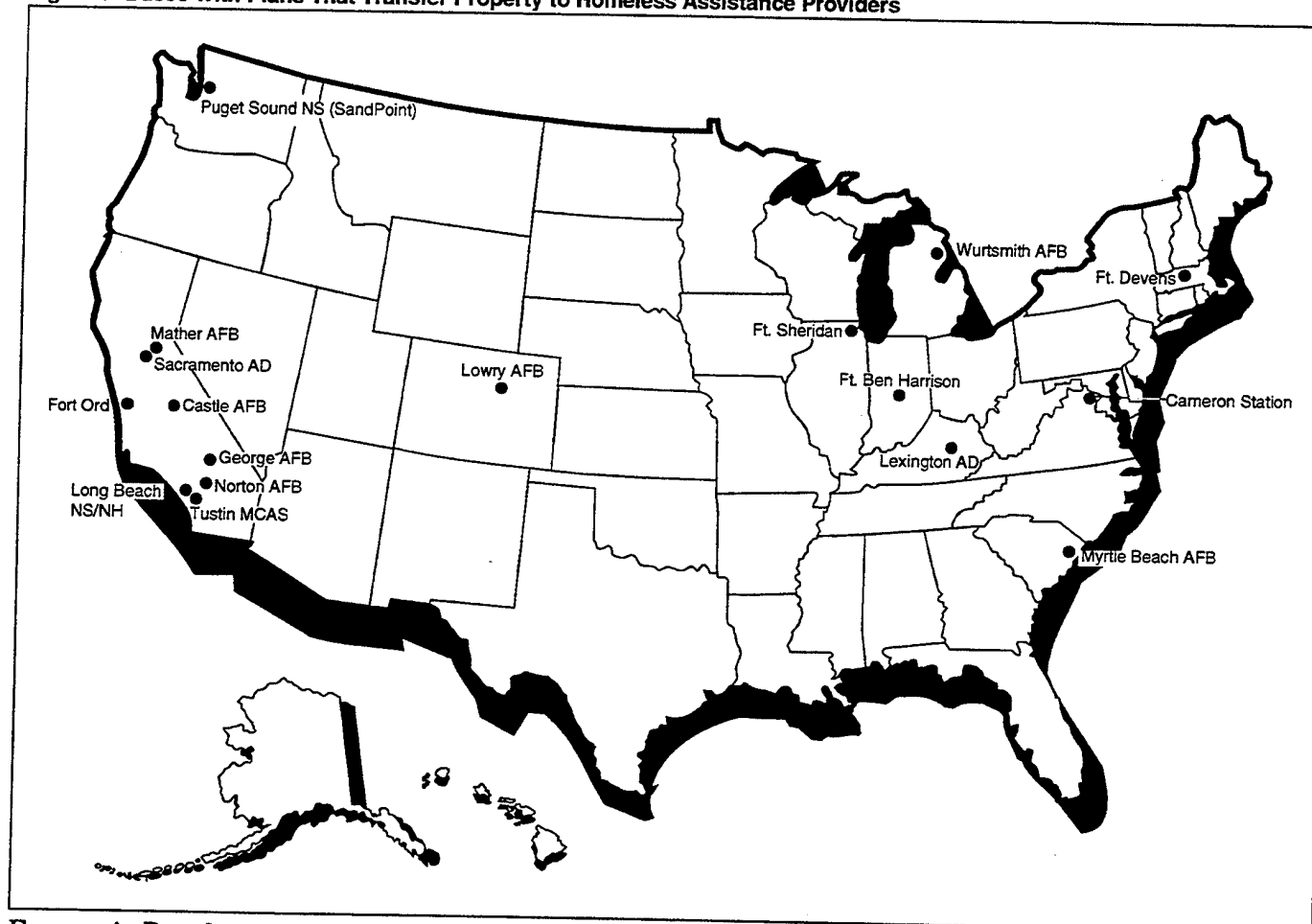
technology center focusing on environmental sciences. It will include a new California State University campus, a University of California research and technology center, and a language training institute emphasizing Pacific Rim languages. Local officials recently changed their request for Fort Ord so that they can qualify for an economic development transfer. An economic development conveyance would avoid the restrictions required for educational transfers that the donee continuously uses the property for educational purposes for up to 30 years.

At Williams Air Force Base, over 600 acres, including many of the core base facilities, have been requested for an education, research, and training consortium focusing on aviation-related training and research and involving nearby Arizona State University, Maricopa Community College, and 21 other educational institutions. Plans at Lowry Air Force Base call for conversion of an Air Force training center into an educational consortium that will emphasize training new and displaced workers and involve the local community college and various other schools.

#### Homeless Assistance

As of May 1994, 17 of the 37 bases were planning to convey property at no cost to homeless assistance organizations (see fig. 5 for locations). Several other bases will likely do so once they complete their property screening process. As mentioned earlier, under the McKinney Act, homeless organizations that have been certified by the Department of Health and Human Services generally have priority over organizations not representing the homeless when requesting surplus government property. The property may be used to provide temporary housing for the homeless, alcohol and drug recovery centers, abuse shelters, and distribution facilities for food and clothing. The amount of property involved thus far is relatively small (see app. II for details). It amounts to about 500 acres (0.3 percent of the total property). The property includes about 1,600 family housing units (5 percent of the total) and 1,000 single housing units. At each of three California bases—Tustin Marine Corps Air Station, Fort Ord, and Long Beach Naval Station—plans call for homeless providers to receive more than 200 family housing units.

**Figure 5: Bases With Plans That Transfer Property to Homeless Assistance Providers**



### Economic Development

Reuse authorities at 10 bases plan to request about 19,500 acres in economic development transfers. Under these provisions, reuse authorities can request property at no cost for economic development and job creation purposes. The local authorities can then lease or sell the property to companies that will create jobs. The net proceeds from leasing or selling this property are shared with the federal government—generally 60 percent for the community and 40 percent for the government. Rules implementing these new provisions will not be finalized until early 1995, and some local authorities are waiting until then to make final decisions on these conveyance requests.

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Property for Sale to the Public

Another 9,400 acres have been planned for sale to the public. The disposition of the remaining 12,900 acres is still undetermined by local reuse authorities. This is the last step in the process. Land can be sold after all qualifying entities have decided they do not want the land.

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**Communities Ask  
DOD and Other  
Federal Agencies for  
Additional Assistance**

Communities are asking the federal government to provide (1) cash grants; (2) marketable revenue-producing properties, such as golf courses and housing units, to help pay for reuse activities; and (3) funds for upgrading buildings and infrastructure.

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Cash Grants

Cash grants are available to communities through federal programs administered by such agencies as DOD's Office of Economic Adjustment, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Labor, and the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce. As of May 1, 1994, the communities at the 37 bases we examined had received \$107 million in federal grants to assist in developing and implementing reuse plans. According to DOD officials, most of the funds were provided by DOD to the administering agency because their use is related to a base closure. Additional grants are likely to be forthcoming.

The Office of Economic Adjustment provides 3- to 5-year grants to local communities to develop and implement reuse plans. If the plan calls for a civilian airport, communities can request additional funds from the Federal Aviation Administration for airport planning and improvements. If infrastructure improvements are needed, communities can request grants from the Economic Development Administration.

As of May 1994, the Office of Economic Adjustment had provided approximately \$19.1 million to local authorities for reuse planning. The Federal Aviation Administration had provided \$3.8 million, the Economic Development Administration \$43.1 million, and the Department of Labor \$40.5 million in grants. See appendix III for the distribution of grants for the 37 installations we reviewed.

Most cash grants have gone to communities trying to establish civilian airports. The local reuse authority at Eaker Air Force Base has received \$1.7 million from the Office of Economic Adjustment thus far, and a DOD official projected that funding may be required for 6 years. The Economic Development Administration grants at Wurtsmith Air Force Base

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amounted to \$9.7 million to tie the base water supply and sewer to the municipal system, shut down base wells, and construct large water intakes from Lake Huron.

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### Revenue-Generating Property

Communities are also asking DOD to provide property that can easily generate revenue to support reuse activities unrelated to the property. Community officials say they need revenue-generating properties, such as golf courses and family housing units, to help fund operating expenses while they implement their reuse plans, such as airports or educational institutions.

At England Air Force Base, local authorities are asking for the entire base, including family housing units and a golf course, to help support the airport. The reuse plan predicts it will be at least 10 years before the airport will be self-sustaining.

At Fort Ord, officials of the prospective California State University, Monterey Bay, plan to lease 1,250 units of family housing to support university operations. A Fort Ord housing official stated that the university is also asking for the profits that DOD has received from leasing the housing prior to its conveyance.

### Building and Infrastructure Upgrades

At some installations, local reuse authorities, educational institutions, and other reuse groups are seeking federal funds to renovate buildings, upgrade utility systems, construct roads, or improve other infrastructure for properties being conveyed.

At Fort Ord, \$15 million was appropriated out of DOD's operations and maintenance accounts to renovate buildings at California State University, Monterey Bay. A university official estimated that an additional \$140 million is needed from the federal government over the next 10 years to complete renovations. The state is providing \$12 million in operating funds for the campus. The official said that, along with the conveyance of the requested land and buildings at no cost, federal funds for the renovation of buildings were essential for the campus to become a reality, and continued federal support will be needed until the California economy improves. California voters recently rejected a ballot proposition that would have provided authority to issue bonds and use the proceeds to construct or renovate buildings and acquire related fixtures at the state's colleges and universities.

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According to a base official, the Army spent \$69 million at the Presidio of San Francisco to renovate infrastructure and buildings prior to the installation's transfer to the National Park Service.

At Castle Air Force Base, base closure officials reported that the gas distribution system on that installation will have to be rebuilt, the sewer and electrical systems upgraded, and buildings brought into compliance with state and federal standards, such as the Americans With Disabilities Act. DOD has so far funded an Economic Development Administration grant of \$3.5 million to connect the installation with the municipal sewer system.

A community official estimated that \$200 million would have to be spent at Tustin Marine Corps Air Station on access roads and other infrastructure improvements to enable development of the installation. The community is asking that the costs of such improvements be subtracted from the federal government's revenue from the sale of the property.

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## Disposal of Base Property Has Been Delayed for Several Reasons

Reuse planning and disposition of property at closing bases have been delayed for a number of reasons. Disagreements between various agencies and jurisdictions have stalled reuse decisions at some bases. Some communities are waiting until regulations are established implementing new property disposition provisions before finalizing their reuse plans. DOD responsibility for environmental cleanup further delays disposal of base property.

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## Disagreements Over Reuse Plans

DOD has the discretion to determine what the highest and best use for the property is and relies heavily on local reuse plans to make this determination. The one exception is that DOD officials maintain that they cannot deny homeless requests that are approved by the Department of Health and Human Services. When conflicts arise, DOD base closure officials urge agencies and local officials to try to reach an accommodation at the local level.

DOD officials urge local communities to form a single reuse authority and unite behind a single reuse plan. In several cases, jurisdictional and reuse disputes within the local community have delayed base conversion. For example, at George and Myrtle Beach Air Force Bases disputes between cities and counties over who should have the reuse authority and how large the airport should be have been major problems. At Myrtle Beach,

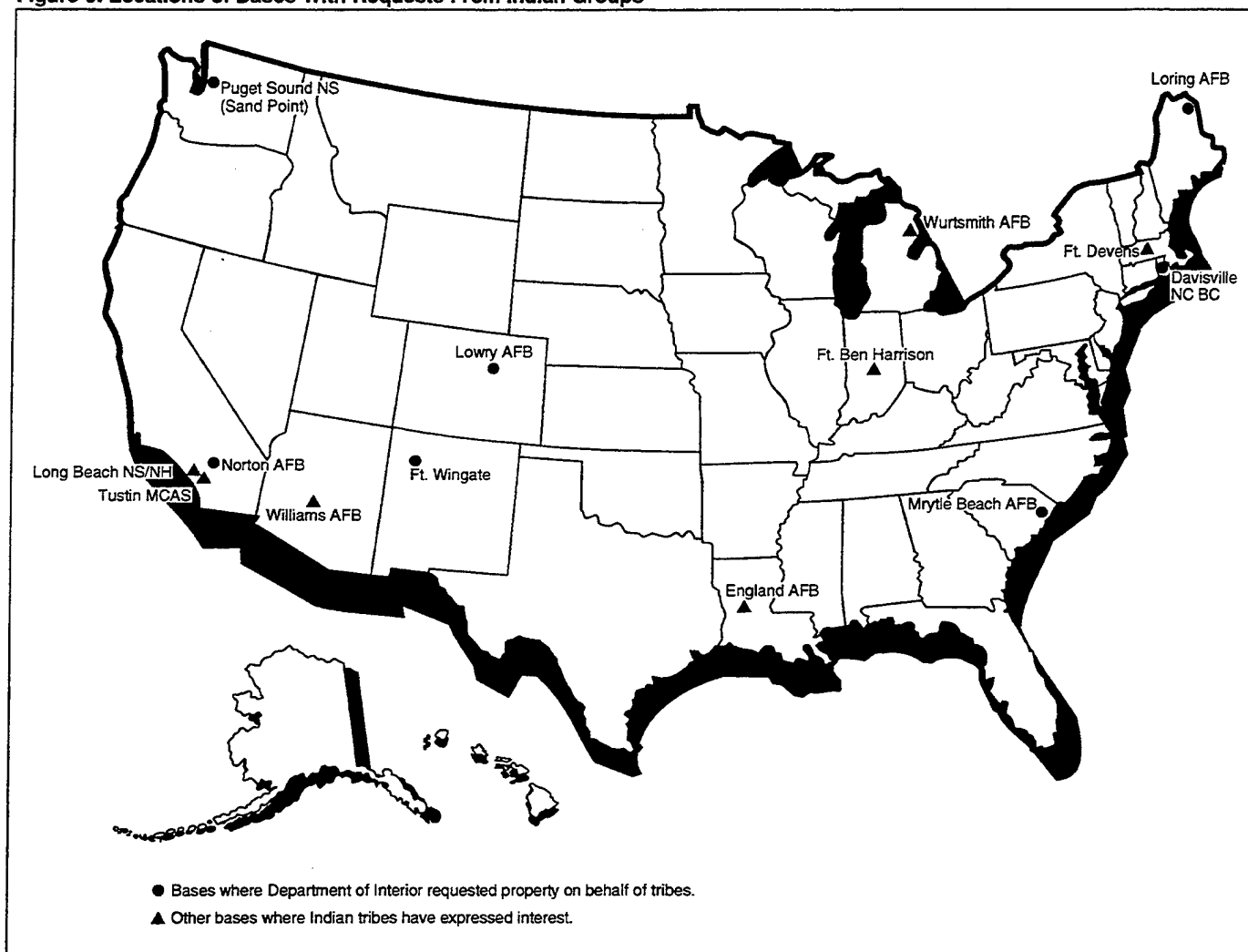


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the state of South Carolina finally intervened to establish a single reuse authority and determine what the reuse plan should be.

Indian groups have expressed interest in acquiring property at 14 of the 37 bases we reviewed (see fig. 6 for locations). These requests include use of base property for education and job training, cultural and craft centers, housing, health facilities, economic development, and casinos. At seven of the bases, the Department of Interior has requested property that would be held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for tribal programs by local Indian groups.

Figure 6: Locations of Bases With Requests From Indian Groups



At the time of our review, DOD had not approved any of the Indian groups' requests, nor had DOD determined whether requests through the Department of Interior should be given federal agency priority consideration. Thus, property disposition decisions at these bases have been delayed. In some cases, Indian groups were not represented on local reuse committees, and Indian requests and local reuse plans were in conflict. Furthermore, the Indian groups maintain that they should have

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sovereignty over property they receive, while the local jurisdictions want to maintain zoning and land use control. In Seattle, the Muckleshoot Tribe has requested a major portion of Puget Sound Naval Station, which the city plans to use to house the homeless and hold recreation, cultural, and other activities.

In several cases, federal agency requests conflicted with local reuse plans. While these conflicts can delay local reuse planning, they are usually resolved through negotiation between DOD and the community. For example, at Williams Air Force Base, the Army Reserve requested property that local officials said was essential for their planned educational consortium. At the time of our review, this case remained unresolved but subsequently the Reserve and local officials came to mutual agreement.

Disputes between communities and homeless providers over the extent of base property to be conveyed for the homeless have led to delays at some bases. The Department of Health and Human Services could deny homeless provider requests if it determined the provider lacked experience or financial viability for such a program. However, in deciding whether to approve homeless requests, the Department of Health and Human Services officials believed the McKinney Act gave them no discretion to consider whether the request would disrupt the local reuse plan. In October 1994, Congress passed and sent to the President for signature legislation that would give communities more flexibility in developing plans to meet homeless needs and federal agencies more discretion in approving such plans. The new legislation allows communities to develop reuse plans that incorporate the needs of the homeless either at the base or elsewhere in the community. If the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines that the community's plan provides a reasonable amount of property and assistance to meet the needs of the homeless, then direct applications by homeless assistance providers to the federal government under the McKinney Act for base property would be eliminated.

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## Changing Laws and Regulations

In 1993, Congress passed legislation to expedite the base conversion process and support economic development in communities facing base closures. Communities in the midst of reuse planning had to choose whether to continue under the old base conversion procedures or to request to come under the new provisions. Many decided to delay decisions until implementing regulations were finalized. DOD issued interim rules in April 1994, and DOD officials expected the rules to be finalized in

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early 1995. DOD officials told those communities deciding to request economic development transfers under the new rules they would have to also go through an additional McKinney Act homeless screening under the new rules, which could add an additional 8 months to the process. Furthermore, several communities requested delays in federal approval of homeless requests until congressional action was completed on the amendment to the McKinney Act.

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## Environmental Cleanup

All the closing bases we visited had environmental cleanup that needed to be done, which in many cases is the most difficult obstacle to getting property into productive reuse. Generally, base property cannot be transferred until cleanup is completed or the government warrants in its deed that all environmental remediation measures are in place. However, DOD has the authority to transfer property for the cost of cleanup to any person who agrees to perform the environmental restoration.

In a related assignment, we will report on the difficulties in cleaning up bases, the effect of environmental contamination on DOD's ability to transfer property, the federal government's liabilities from environmental contamination, and DOD's long-term plans for addressing environmental problems at closing bases.

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## Scope and Methodology

We collected information from 37 of the 120 installations closed by the 1988 and 1991 Base Closure Commissions. These bases were selected because they were, for the most part, the larger installations and they had base transition coordinators assigned by DOD. Our review included 12 closures by the 1988 Commission and 25 closures by the 1991 Commission. The closures involve the disposal of 192,000 acres of land in 21 states.

We performed our work at the DOD Base Transition Office, the Office of Economic Adjustment, and the military services' headquarters in Washington, D.C., area. We also contacted base closure and community officials at the 37 closed bases. We visited Pease, Chanute, and Eaker Air Force Bases; Forts Sheridan and Ord; Chase Field Naval Air Station; and Naval Station Puget Sound (Sand Point). We also visited offices of the Federal Aviation Administration, the Economic Development Administration and the General Services Administration to discuss issues involving base closure.

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We reviewed the most recent land sales data from the military services' base closure offices. We compared the 6-year land revenue estimates from DOD's base realignment and closure fiscal years 1991-95 budget justifications for BRAC-I (the bases closed in 1988) and its fiscal years 1993-95 justifications for BRAC-II (the bases closed in 1991). To determine the current plans for reusing property at closing military installations, we reviewed community reuse plans where available and interviewed base transition coordinators, community representatives, and DOD officials. Where community reuse plans had changed or were not available, we identified the most likely reuses planned by these parties. When the parties involved disagreed over reuse plans, we categorized the property as undetermined.

As requested, we did not obtain written agency comments. However, we discussed the report's contents with DOD officials and their comments have been incorporated where appropriate.

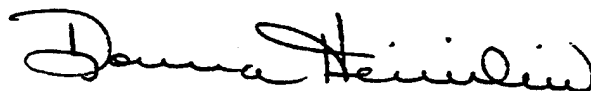
Our review was performed between July 1993 and September 1994 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

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Unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days after its issue date. At that time, we will send copies to the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force; the Directors of the Defense Logistics Agency and the Office of Management and Budget; and other interested parties. We will also make copies available to others upon request.

Please contact me at (202) 512-8412 if you or your staff have any questions concerning this report. Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix IV.

Sincerely yours,



Donna M. Heivilin  
Director, Defense Management  
and NASA Issues

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**Abbreviations**

BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
DOD	Department of Defense
GAO	General Accounting Office

# Planned Property Disposals at Selected Bases Closed in the 1988 and 1991 Rounds

Base	Federal		
	DOD	FWS/ BLM <sup>a</sup>	Other federal
Army MTL, MA			
Bergstrom AFB, TX	356		
Cameron Station, VA			
Castle AFB, CA			660
Chanute AFB, IL	13		3
Chase NAS, TX			
Davisville NCBC, RI	380		10
Eaker AFB, AR			
England AFB, LA			
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN	158		
Ft. Devens, MA	5,598	800	260
Ft. Ord, CA	1,190	15,009	
Ft. Sheridan, IL	310		
Ft. Wingate AD, NM	13,000	8,812	
George AFB, CA			900
Grissom AFB, IN	1,127		
Jefferson Proving Ground, IN		47,500	
Lexington AD, KY			
Long Beach NS/NH, CA	586		13
Loring AFB, ME	1,223	5,175	35
Lowry AFB, CO	115		
Mather AFB, CA	49		
Moffett NAS, CA	130		1,440
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC			
Norton AFB, CA	112		25
Pease AFB, NH	229	1,054	
Philadelphia NS/NH/NSY, PA	705		1
Presidio of San Francisco, CA			1,480
Puget Sound NS, WA		4	10
Richards-Gebaur ARS, MO	214		
Rickenbacker AGB, OH	300		



**Appendix I**  
**Planned Property Disposals at Selected**  
**Bases Closed in the 1988 and 1991 Rounds**

Public Benefit Transfers					Economic development transfer	Market sales	Undetermined	Total acres
Homeless	Airports	Parks/ recreation	Education	Other				
		7					30	37
	2,860							3,216
1		50				114		165
5	1,700	115	31			202	64	2,777
	1,181	147	62			726		2,132
	2,138			262		1,357		3,757
		219			512		159	1,280
	2,644	523	116			3		3,286
	2,282							2,282
7		1,100			563	645	28	2,501
20					2,633			9,311
133	846	2,605	338		2,681		4,923	27,725
46		103	4				249	712
								21,812
34	2,300		63		1,443	328		5,068
					2,054			3,181
					7,764			55,264
5					753			758
37			92				204	932
			18				3,036	9,487
47		175	220	22	711	576		1,866
28	2,554	1,514	91			1,480		5,716
						7		1,577
20	1,015		15			1,775	925	3,750
4	1,267	24	10	39		649		2,130
	2,947			27				4,257
						10	758	1,474
								1,480
18		82	21	16				151
	202					12		428
	1,625						90	2,015

(continued)

**Appendix I**  
**Planned Property Disposals at Selected**  
**Bases Closed in the 1988 and 1991 Rounds**

Base	Federal		
	DOD	FWS/ BLM <sup>a</sup>	Other federal
Sacramento AD, CA	64		
Tustin MCAS, CA	55		55
Warminster NAWC, PA	100		
Williams AFB, AZ			
Woodbridge ARF, VA		580	
Wurtsmith AFB, MI			2
<b>Total acreage</b>	<b>26,014</b>	<b>78,934</b>	<b>4,894</b>
<b>Percentage of total</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>41.19</b>	<b>2.55</b>

**Appendix I**  
**Planned Property Disposals at Selected**  
**Bases Closed in the 1988 and 1991 Rounds**

<b>Public Benefit Transfers</b>					<b>Economic development transfer</b>	<b>Market sales</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>	<b>Total acres</b>
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>Airports</b>	<b>Parks/ recreation</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Other</b>				
26					395			485
54		103	219			867	267	1,620
							740	840
	3,262		642			138		4,042
								580
7	1,600	15	10	5		489	1,413	3,541
<b>492</b>	<b>30,423</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>19,509</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>12,886</b>	<b>191,635</b>
<b>0.26</b>	<b>15.88</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Fish and Wildlife Service/Bureau of Land Management.

# Planned Property Disposals to Homeless Assistance Providers

Base	Acreage			Family housing units			Single housing <sup>a</sup>	Other
	Base total	To homeless	Percentage of homeless	Base total	To homeless	Percentage of homeless	Units to homeless	
Army MTL, MA	37		0	5	0	0	0	
Bergstrom AFB, TX	3,216		0	719	0	0	0	
Cameron Station, VA	165	1	0.61	0	0	0	80	
Castle AFB, CA	2,777	5	0.18	933	55	5.89	73	Administrative/ warehouse building
Chanute AFB, IL	2,132		0	1,088	0	0	0	
Chase NAS, TX	3,757		0	414	0	0	0	
Davisville NCBC, RI	1,280		0	8	0	0	0	
Eaker AFB, AR	3,286		0	928	0	0	0	
England AFB, LA	2,282		0	598	0	0	0	
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN	2,501	7	0.28	319	10	3.13	175	Children's home, gym
Ft. Devens, MA	9,311	20	0.21	2,164	82	3.79	0	Chapel
Ft. Ord, CA	27,725	133	0.48	5,850	388	6.63	60	Administrative offices, other buildings
Ft. Sheridan, IL	712	46	6.46	493	106	21.50	36	
Ft. Wingate AD, NM	21,812		0	2	0	0	0	
George AFB, CA	5,068	34	0.67	1,641	64	3.90	0	
Grissom AFB, IN	3,181		0	1,116	0	0	0	
Jefferson Proving Ground, IN	55,264		0	13	0	0	0	
Lexington AD, KY	758	5	0.66	15	15	100.00	0	
Long Beach NS/NH, CA	932	37	3.97	2,148	248	11.55	0	
Loring AFB, ME	9,487		0	1,687	0	0	0	
Lowry AFB, CO	1,866	47	2.52	867	86	9.92	87	
Mather AFB, CA	5,716	28	0.49	1,271	60	4.72	200	Administrative, dining facilities
Moffett NAS, CA	1,577		0	800	0	0	0	
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC	3,750	20	0.53	800	50	6.25	28	Administrative facilities
Norton AFB, CA	2,130	4	0.19	264	0	0	0	Chapel and youth center
Pease AFB, NH	4,257		0	1,198	0	0	0	
Philadelphia NS/NH/NSY, PA	1,474		0	924	0	0	0	

(continued)

**Appendix II  
Planned Property Disposals to Homeless  
Assistance Providers**

Base	Acreage			Family housing units			Single housing <sup>a</sup>	Other
	Base total	To homeless	Percentage of homeless	Base total	To homeless	Percentage of homeless	Units to homeless	
Presidio of San Francisco, CA	1,480		0	1,335	0	0	0	
Puget Sound NS, WA	151	18	11.92	5	3	60.00	197	
Richard Gebaur ARS, MO	428		0	0	0	0	0	
Rickenbacker AGB, OH	2,015		0	0	0	0	0	
Sacramento AD, CA	485	26	5.36	0	0	0	0	Storage/ warehouse facilities
Tustin MCAS, CA	1,620	54	3.33	1,537	440	28.63	0	Children's shelter
Warminster NAWC, PA	840		0	2	0	0	0	
Williams AFB, AZ	4,042		0	700	0	0	0	
Woodbridge ARF, VA	580		0	0	0	0	0	Small warehouse
Wurtsmith AFB, MI	3,541	7	0.20	1,342	9	0.67	72	
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,635</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>31,186</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>1,008</b>	

<sup>a</sup>These units consist of dormitory or administrative buildings that homeless assistance providers plan to convert into apartments or single room housing units.

# Cash Grants Given to Facilitate Reuse Plans

Base	Total OEA grants	Total FAA grants	Total EDA grants	Total DOL grants	Total all grants
Army MTL, MA	\$185,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$185,000
Bergstrom AFB, TX	200,000	779,825	0	2,500,000	3,479,825
Cameron Stat., VA	0	0	0	0	0
Castle AFB, CA	920,706	115,000	4,500,000	0	5,535,706
Chanute AFB, IL	650,698	122,300	2,500,000	3,000,000	6,272,998
Chase NAS, TX	819,111	134,000	4,612,500	875,151	6,440,762
Davisville NCBC, RI	0	0	0	0	0
Eaker AFB, AR	1,703,137	90,000	1,962,600	0	3,755,737
England AFB, LA	1,356,355	149,850	1,200,000	500,000	3,206,205
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN	471,923	0	50,000	0	521,923
Ft. Devens, MA	994,331	0	825,000	2,000,000	3,819,331
Ft. Ord, CA	1,400,000	88,200	2,500,000	800,000	4,788,200
Ft. Sheridan, IL	299,500	0	0	0	299,500
Ft. Wingate AD, NM	0	0	0	0	0
George AFB, CA	336,148	118,638	0	1,000,000	1,454,786
Grissom AFB, IN	576,030	0	50,000	612,500	1,238,530
Jefferson Proving Ground, IN	329,500	0	50,000	500,000	879,500
Lexington AD, KY	100,000	0	0	0	100,000
Long Beach NS/NH, CA	315,177	0	0	0	315,177
Loring AFB, ME	988,875	0	1,590,000	2,100,000	4,678,875
Lowry AFB, CO	1,625,168	0	112,500	800,000	2,537,668
Mather AFB, CA	510,500	238,526	0	1,750,000	2,499,026
Moffett NAS, CA	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC	654,136	307,027	0	925,000	1,886,163
Norton AFB, CA	426,000	118,638	6,825,000	2,916,000	10,285,638
Pease AFB, NH	575,000	822,345	3,225,000	0	4,622,345
Philadelphia NS/NH/NSY, PA	692,000	0	2,700,000	11,150,000	14,542,000
Presidio of San Francisco, CA	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
Puget Sound NS, WA	0	0	0	0	0
Richards-Gebaur ARS, MO	241,985	228,000	0	0	469,985
Rickenbacker AGB, OH	99,000	373,102	0	0	472,102
Sacramento AD, CA	199,010	0	75,000	1,750,000	2,024,010
Tustin MCAS, CA	88,500	0	0	0	88,500
Warminster NAWC, PA	506,000	0	0	1,600,000	2,106,000
Williams AFB, AZ	1,156,311	125,000	587,500	2,000,000	3,868,811
Woodbridge ARF, VA	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Wurtsmith AFB, MI	676,931	0	9,717,500	1,250,000	11,644,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,147,032</b>	<b>\$3,810,451</b>	<b>\$43,082,600</b>	<b>\$40,528,651</b>	<b>\$106,568,734</b>

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## Major Contributors to This Report

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### National Security and International Affairs Division, Washington, D.C.

David R. Warren, Associate Director  
John Klotz, Assistant Director  
Nancy T. Lively, Senior Evaluator

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### San Francisco Regional Office

John M. Schaefer, Regional Management Representative  
Gary W. Ulrich, Evaluator-in-Charge  
Belinda F. Jones, Evaluator  
Donald J. Porteous, Evaluator

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### Dallas Regional Office

Charnel F. Harlow, Regional Assignment Manager  
John D. Strong, Evaluator

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**Appendix IV**  
**Major Contributors to This Report**

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# Related GAO Products

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We have issued the following reports related to military base closures and realignments:

Military Bases: Letters and Requests Received on Proposed Closures and Realignments (GAO/NSIAD-93-173S, May 25, 1993).

Military Bases: Army's Planned Consolidation of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (GAO/NSIAD-93-150, Apr. 29, 1993).

Military Bases: Analysis of DOD's Recommendations and Selection Process for Closure and Realignments (GAO/T-NSIAD-93-11, Apr. 19, 1993).

Military Bases: Analysis of DOD's Recommendations and Selection Process for Closures and Realignments (GAO/NSIAD-93-173, Apr. 15, 1993).

Military Bases: Revised Cost and Savings Estimates for 1988 and 1991 Closures and Realignments (GAO/NSIAD-93-161, Mar. 31, 1993).

Military Bases: Transfer of Pease Air Force Base Slowed by Environmental Concerns (GAO/NSIAD-93-111FS, Feb. 3, 1993).

Military Bases: Army Revised Cost Estimates for the Rock Island and Other Realignments to Redstone (GAO/NSIAD-93-59FS, Nov. 23, 1992).

Military Bases: Navy's Planned Consolidation of RDT&E Activities (GAO/NSIAD-92-316, Aug. 20, 1992).

Military Bases: Letters and Requests Received on Proposed Closures and Realignments (GAO/NSIAD-91-224S, May 17, 1991).

Military Bases: Observations on the Analyses Supporting Proposed Closures and Realignments (GAO/NSIAD-91-224, May 15, 1991).

Military Bases: Processes Used for 1990 Base Closure and Realignment Proposals (GAO/NSIAD-91-177, Mar. 29, 1991).

Military Bases: Varied Processes Used in Proposing Base Closures and Realignments (GAO/NSIAD-91-133, Mar. 1, 1991).

Military Bases: Process Used by Services for January 1990 Base Closure and Realignment Proposals (GAO/NSIAD-91-109, Jan. 7, 1991).

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**Related GAO Products**

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Military Bases: Relocating the Naval Air Station Agana's Operations  
(GAO/NSIAD-91-83, Dec. 31, 1990).

Military Bases: Information on Air Logistics Centers (GAO/NSIAD-90-287FS,  
Sept. 10, 1990).

Military Bases: Response to Questions on the Realignment of Forts Devens  
and Huachuca (GAO/NSIAD-90-235, Aug. 7, 1990).

Military Bases: An Analysis of the Commission's Realignment and Closure  
Recommendations (GAO/NSIAD-90-42, Nov. 29, 1989).